

# HAZ

Or if the earlier season lead  
To the tann'd bay cock in the mead. *Milton.*  
Bring them for food sweet boughs and oars cut,  
Nor all the Winter long thy bay rick shut. *May's Virgil.*  
Some turners turn long and slender sprigs of ivory, as small  
as an hay stalk. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*  
The best manure for meadows is the bottom of hay mows  
and hay stacks. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Hay and oats, in the management of a groom, will make  
ale. *Swift.*  
By some hay cock, or some shady thorn,  
He bids his heads both even song and morn. *Dryden.*  
Blouzelinda, in a gamefome mood,  
Behind a hay cock loudly laughing flood. *Gay's Pastorals.*  
The hum of bees inviting sleep sincere,  
Into the guileless breast, beneath the shade,  
Or thrown at large amid' the fragrant hay. *Thom's Autumn.*  
To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring: probably from dancing  
round a hay cock.  
I will play on the tabor to the worthies,  
And let them dance the hay. *Shakep. Love's Labour Lost.*  
This maids think on the hearth they see,  
When fires well nigh consumed be,  
There dancing boys by two and three,  
Just as your fancy calls them. *Drayton's Nymphid.*  
The gum and glitt'nings, which with art  
And study'd method, in each part  
Hangs down the heart,  
Looks just as if that day  
Snails there had crawl'd the bay. *Suckling.*  
HAY. *n. f.* [from *haie*, French, a hedge.] A net which incloses  
the haunt of an animal.  
Cones are destroyed by hays, curs, spaniels, or tumblers  
bred up for that purpose. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
HAYMAKER. *n. f.* [hay and make.] One employed in drying  
grafs for hay.  
As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here,  
you might enquire of his haymakers. *Pope to Swift.*  
HAZARD. *n. f.* [hazard, French; azar, Spanish; bafki, Ru-  
nick, danger.]  
1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.  
I have set my life upon a cast,  
And I will stand the hazard of the die. *Shakep. Rich. III.*  
I will upon all hazards well believe  
Thou art my friend, that know'st my tongue so well. *Shak.*  
Where the mind does not perceive this connection, there  
mens opinions are not the product of judgment, but the  
effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adven-  
tures, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*  
2. Danger; chance of danger.  
We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the father of all  
mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath delivered his law unto  
the world; a law wherein so many things are laid open, as a  
light which otherwise would have been buried in darkness,  
not without the hazard, or rather not with the hazard, but  
with the certain loss of thousands of souls, most undoubtedly  
now saved. *Hooker, b. i.*  
The hazard I have run to see you here, should inform you  
that I love not at a common rate. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
Men are led on from one stage of life to another in a con-  
dition of the utmost hazard, and yet without the least appre-  
hension of their danger. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
3. A game at dice.  
The duke playing at hazard at the groom-porter's, in much  
company, held in a great many hands together, and drew a  
huge heap of gold. *Swift.*  
To HAZARD. *v. a.* [hazard, French.] To expose to chance;  
to put into danger.  
They might, by persisting in the extremity of that opinion,  
hazard greatly their own estates, and so weaken that part  
which their places now give. *Hooker, b. v.*  
It was not in his power to adventure upon his own fortune,  
or bearing a publick charge to hazard himself against a man  
of private condition. *Hayward.*  
To HAZARD. *v. n.*  
1. To try the chance.  
I pray you tarry; pause a day or two,  
Before you hazard; for in chusing wrongs,  
I lose your company. *Shakep. Merchant of Venice.*  
2. To adventure.  
She from her fellow-provinces would go,  
Rather than hazard to have you her foe. *Waller.*  
HAZARDABLE. *adj.* [from hazard.] Venturefome; liable to  
chance.  
An hazardable determination it is, unto fluctuating and indis-  
ferent effects, to affix a positive type or period. *Brown.*  
HAZARDER. *n. f.* [from hazard.] He who hazards.  
HAZARDRY. *n. f.* [from hazard.] Temerity; precipitation;  
rash adventurousness. Obsolete.  
Hasty wrath, and heedless hazardry,  
Do breed repentance late, and lasting infamy. *Fairy Queen.*

# HEA

HAZARDOUS. *adj.* [hazardous, Fr. from hazard] Dangerous;  
exposed to chance.  
Grant that our hazardous attempt prov'd vain,  
We feel the worst, secur'd from greater pain. *Dryden.*  
HAZARDOUSLY. *adv.* [from hazardous.] With danger or  
chance.  
HAZE. *n. f.* [The etymology unknown.] Fog; mist.  
To HAZE. *v. n.* To be foggy or misty.  
To HAZE. *v. a.* To fright one. *Ainsworth.*  
HAZEL. *n. f.* [pazel, Saxon; corylus, Latin.]  
It hath male flowers growing at remote distances from the  
fruit on the same tree: the nuts grow in clusters, and are close-  
ly joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an  
outward husk or cup, which opens at the top, and when the  
fruit is ripe it falls out: the leaves are roundish and intire.  
The species are hazelnut, cobnut, and filbert. The red and  
white filberts are mostly esteemed for their fruit. *Miller.*  
Kate, like the hazel twig,  
Is straight and slender; and as brown in hue  
As hazelnuts, and sweeter than the kernels. *Shakep. As You Like It.*  
Her chariot is an empty hazel nut. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*  
Why sit we not beneath the grateful shade,  
Which hazels, intermix'd with elms, have made? *Dryden.*  
There are some from the size of a hazel nut to that of a  
man's fist. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
HAZEL. *adj.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour  
of hazel.  
Chuse a warm dry soil, that has a good depth of light hazel  
mould. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
HAZELLY. *adj.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown.  
Uplands consist either of sand, gravel, chalk, rock or stone,  
hazelly loam, clay, or black mould. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
HAZV. *adj.* [from haze.] Dark; foggy; misty.  
Our clearest day here is misty and hazv; we see not far, and  
what we do see is in a bad light. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
Of engender'd by the bazy North,  
Myriads on myriads, infect armies wait. *Thomson.*  
He. *pronoun.* gen. him; plur. they; gen. them. [by Dutch; he,  
Saxon. It seems to have borrowed the plural from dij,  
plural day, dative dijem.]  
1. The man that was named before.  
All the conspirators, save only he,  
Did that they did in envy of great Caesar. *Shakep. As You Like It.*  
If much you note him,  
You shall offend him, and increase his passion;  
Feed and regard him not. *Shakep. As You Like It.*  
I am weary of this moon; would he would change. *Shak.*  
Adam spoke;  
So cheer'd he his fair spouse, and she was cheer'd. *Milton.*  
When Adam wak'd, he on his side  
Leaning half rais'd hung over her. *Milton.*  
Thus talking, hand in hand along they pass'd  
On to their blissful bow'rs. *Milton.*  
Extol  
Him first, him last, him midst. *Milton.*  
2. The man; the person. It sometimes stands without refer-  
ence to any foregoing word.  
He is never poor  
That little hath, but he that much desires. *Daniel.*  
3. Man or male being.  
Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law  
Is death to any he that utters them. *Shakep. Rom. and Jul.*  
Ay, crook-back, here I stand to answer thee, or any he the  
proudest of thy fort. *Shakep. As You Like It.*  
Tros and his race the sculptor shall employ,  
And he the god who built the walls of Troy. *Dryd. Virg.*  
4. Male: as, a he bear, a he goat. It is used where the male  
and female have not different denominations.  
The he's in birds have the fairest feathers. *Bacon's N. Hist.*  
5. In the two last senses he is rather a noun than pronoun.  
HEAD. *n. f.* [peap, peap, Saxon; heof, Dutch; heved, old  
English, whence by contraction head.]  
1. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ  
of sensation or thought.  
Vein healing vernen, and head purging dill. *Spenser.*  
Over head up-grew  
Insufferable height of loftiest shade. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
My head geers off, what filthy work you make. *Dryden.*  
The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,  
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy head. *Dryden.*  
I could fill have offers, that some, who hold their heads  
higher, would be glad to accept. *Swift.*  
2. Person as exposed to any danger or penalty.  
What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on  
my head. *Shakep. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Who of all ages to succeed, but feeling  
The evil on him brought by me, will curse  
My head? ill fare our uncelor impure. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
3. HEAD and EARS. The whole person.  
In jingling rhimes well fortify'd and strong,  
He fights intrench'd o'er head and ears in song. *Granville.*  
4. Denomination of any animals. *When*

# HEA

When Innocent XI. desired the marquis of Carpio to furn-  
ish thirty thousand head of swine, he could not spare them;  
but thirty thousand lawyers he had at his service. *Addison.*  
The tax upon pasturage was raised according to a certain  
rate per head upon cattle. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
5. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordi-  
nate; leader; commander.  
For their commons, there is little danger from them, ex-  
cept it be where they have great and potent heads. *Bacon.*  
Your head I him appoint;  
And by myself have sworn, to him shall bow  
All knees in heav'n, and shall confess him lord. *Milton.*  
The heads of the chief sects of philosophy, as Thales,  
Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did likewise consent to this  
tradition. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
6. Place of honour; the first place.  
Notwithstanding all the justices had taken their places upon  
the bench, they made room for the old knight at the head of  
them. *Addison's Spectator.*  
7. Place of command.  
An army of fourscore thousand troops, with the duke of  
Mariborough at the head of them, could do nothing against  
an enemy. *Addison on the War.*  
8. Countenance; presence.  
Richard not far from hence hath hid his head. *Sh. R. II.*  
With Cain go wander through the shade of night,  
And never shew thy head by day or light. *Shak. Rich. II.*  
Ere to-morrow's sun shall shew his head. *Dryden.*  
9. Understanding; faculties of the mind.  
The wenches laid their heads together. *L'Estrange.*  
A fox and a goat went down a well to drink: the goat fell  
to hunting which way to get back; oh, says Reynard, never  
trouble your head, but leave that to me. *L'Estrange.*  
Work with all the ease and speed you can, without break-  
ing your head, and being so very industrious in starting  
scruples. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
The lazy and inconsiderate took up their notions by  
chance, without much beating their heads about them. *Locke.*  
If a man shews that he has no religion, why should we  
think that he beats his head and troubles himself to examine  
the grounds of this or that doctrine. *Locke.*  
When in ordinary discourse we say a man has a fine head,  
we express ourselves metaphorically, and speak in relation to  
his understanding; and when we say of a woman she has a  
fine head, we speak only in relation to her comode. *Addison.*  
We laid our heads together, to consider what grievances  
the nation had suffered under king George. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
10. Face; front; fore part.  
The gathering crowd pursues;  
The ravishers turn head, the fight renews. *Dryden.*  
11. Resistance; hostile opposition.  
Then made he head against his enemies,  
And hymner flew. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Sometimes hath Henry Bolingbroke made head against my  
power. *Shakep. Henry IV. p. i.*  
Two valiant gentlemen first making head against them, se-  
conded by half a dozen more, made forty of them run away.  
Sin having depraved his judgment, and got possession of his  
will, there is no other principle left him naturally, by which  
he can make head against it. *South's Sermons.*  
12. Spontaneous resolution.  
The bordering wars in this kingdom were made altogether  
by voluntaries, upon their own heads, without any pay or com-  
mission from the state. *Davies on Ireland.*  
13. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known.  
It was a buck of the first head. *Shakep. Love's Labour Lost.*  
The buck is called the fifth year a buck of the first head. *Shak.*  
14. Individual. It is used in numbers or computation.  
If there be six millions of people, then there is about four  
acres for every head. *Gravett's Bills of Mortality.*  
15. The top of any thing bigger than the rest.  
His spear's head weighed six hundred shekels of iron. *1 Sa.*  
As high  
As his proud head is rais'd towards the sky,  
So low tow'rsd hell his roots descend. *Denham.*  
Trees, which have large and spreading heads, would lie  
with their branches up in the water.  
If the buds are made our food, they are called heads or  
tops; so heads of asparagus and artichocks. *Watts's Logick.*  
It is an equivocal term; for it signifies the head of a nail,  
or of a pin, as well as of an animal. *Watts's Logick.*  
16. Place of chief resort.  
The horse took the alarm, and made their escape to Win-  
chester, the head quarters. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
17. The fore part of any thing, as of a ship.  
By galleys with brazen heads the might transport over In-  
dus at once three hundred thousand foldiers. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
On oozy ground his gallees moor;  
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their stems to shore. *Dryden.*

# HEA

18. That which rises on the top.  
Let it stand in a tub four or five days before it be put into  
the cask, stirring it twice a day, and beating down the head or  
yeast into it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
19. The blade of an axe.  
A man fetcheth a stroke with the axe to cut down the tree,  
and the head flippeth from the helve. *Deutr. xix. 5.*  
20. Upper part of a bed.  
Israel bowed upon the bed's head. *Gen. xlvii. 31.*  
21. The brain.  
As eastern priests in giddy circles run,  
And turn their heads to imitate the sun. *Pope's Essays.*  
22. Dress of the head.  
Polinick ladies think they gain a great point when they have  
teazed their husbands to buy them a laced head, or a fine petti-  
coat. *Swift.*  
23. Principal topics of discourse.  
These heads are of a mixed order, and we propose only  
such as belong to the natural world. *Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.*  
These heads are set down more fully in the arguments of  
each chapter. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
'Tis our great interest, and our chief duty, to satisfy our-  
selves on this head, upon which our whole conduct depends.  
*Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*  
24. Source of a stream.  
It is the glory of God to give; his very nature delighteth in  
it: his mercies in the current, through which they would pass,  
may be dried up, but at the head they never fail. *Hooker.*  
The current by Gaza is but a small stream, rising between  
it and the Red sea, whose head from Gaza is little more than  
twenty English miles. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Some did the song, and some the choir maintain,  
Beneath a laurel shade, where mighty Po  
Mounts up to woods above, and hides his head below. *Dry.*  
25. Crisps; pitch.  
The indispotion which has long hung upon me, is at last  
grown to such a head, that it must quickly make an end of  
me, or of itself. *Addison's Spectator.*  
26. Power; influence; force; strength; dominion.  
Within her breast though calm, her breast though pure,  
Motherly cares and fears got head, and rais'd  
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
God will not admit of the passionate man's apology, that  
he has so long given his unruly passions their head, that he can-  
not now govern nor controul them. *South's Sermons.*  
27. Body; conflux.  
People under command chuse to consult, and after to march  
in order; and rebels, contrariwise, run upon an head together  
in confusion. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Let all this wicked crew gather  
Their forces to one head. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*  
28. Power; armed force.  
My lord, my lord, the French have gather'd head. *Shakep.*  
At sixteen years,  
When Tarquin made a head for Rome, he fought  
Beyond the mark of others. *Shakep. As You Like It.*  
A mighty and a fearful head they are,  
As ever offer'd foul play in a state. *Shakep. Henry IV.*  
Far in the marches here we heard you were,  
Making another head to fight again. *Shakep. Henry VI.*  
29. Liberty in running a horse.  
He gave his able horse the head,  
And bounding forward struck his agile heels  
Against the panting sides of his poor jade  
Up to the rowel-head. *Shakep. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
30. It is very improperly applied to roots.  
How turneps hide their swelling heads below,  
And how the cloving coleworts upwards grow. *Gay.*  
31. HEAD and SHOULDERS. By force; violently.  
People that hit upon a thought that tickles them, will be  
still bringing it in by head and shoulders, over and over, in  
several companies. *L'Estrange.*  
They can bring in every odd exception in grammar, every  
figure of speech, head and shoulders by main force, in spite of  
nature and their subject. *Felton on the Classics.*  
To HEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern.  
Nor is what has been said of princes less true of all other  
governours, from him that heads an army to him that is master  
of a family, or of one single servant. *South.*  
Abas, who seem'd our friend, is either fled,  
Or what we fear, our enemies does head. *Dryd. Aurengz.*  
This lord had headed his appointed bands,  
In firm allegiance to his king's commands. *Prior.*  
2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head.  
If you head and hang all that offend that way but for ten  
years together, you'll be glad to give out a commission for  
more heads. *Shakep. Measure for Measure.*  
3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part.  
Headed with flints and feathers bloody dy'd,  
Such as the Indians in their quivers hide. *Fairy Queen.*  
11 C Qf